

THE PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER

PUBLISHED BY ALEX. PEARCE.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, PROGRESSION.

OFFICE ON MARKET STREET

VOLUME V.

PORTSMOUTH, O., FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1852.

NUMBER 23.

Terms of the Inquirer.

Single Copy one year \$1.00
Eleven Copies " " 10.00
Twenty-four " " 20.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square or less one insertion 50c
Each subsequent insertion 10c
One square 3 months 3.00
One square 6 months 5.00
One square 12 months 8.00
Regular customers and extensive advertisements can be accommodated on fair terms.

Job Work.

We have an extensive assortment of Job and Fancy type, to which we are continually adding new styles, and are prepared to do Fancy and Job Printing in superior styles and upon reasonable terms. Our friends in the country should not fail to give us a call when in town.

Very Queer.

How the thing works. We extract the following from an article in the August number of Blackwood's Magazine, on gold—Emigration—Foreign Dependence—Taxation. We publish it for its plain common sense, not for respect to its source. Speaking of the emigration from the United Kingdom, the writer says:

One thing is very remarkable, with reference to this prodigious stream of emigration, that it is all from the land of Free Trade to the land of Protection. We are told that Free Trade is the best, and Protection the worst possible thing for the working classes; and yet above 300,000 of these very working classes, annually leave the country where that charming thing Free Trade is in full activity, and 300,000 persons from all Europe, of whom 250,000 are from the British Isles, annually land in the United States, where the most stringent system of Protection is established!

We copy the above from the Ohio State Journal. The Journal copies the extract from Blackwood, "for its plain common sense." If it is plain common sense, it certainly must be true. Then it is true, in this, there is in the United States, "the most stringent system of Protection is established," and the whigs have been lying outrageously, when they have told us that the Locofocos were ruining the country with free trade? And if Protection is not established here, we desire to know how that very remarkable fact is made to appear, that "this prodigious stream of emigration is all from the land of free trade to the land of protection?" Come, now, we would like to understand about this. Either your authorities and arguments, or your assertions are false. Which is it?

But again. The whigs, when had pressed in argument on the general principles of protection and free trade, have been wont to say, O, free trade would do very well if other nations would adopt it. But England, though very anxious to induce us to adopt free trade, will not do so herself. This, too, was all mere pretence, was it? Your authority quoted above, shows that England has now adopted free trade, and still you are clamoring as loudly for protection against her as ever. Come, gentlemen, explain. We want light.

Through from Baltimore to Cincinnati. The Baltimore Sun says—Arrangements have been completed to furnish the traveling public with through tickets from Baltimore to Cincinnati at the low rate of \$15 for the whole route, thus establishing at once a good, pleasant and cheap line of transit between the Atlantic border and the Queen City, without any of the inconveniences usually attending such a route of travel. The several tickets are printed in one sheet, and conduct the traveler from Baltimore to Pottsville by rail, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Pottsville to St. Mary's by splendid coaches, over an excellent turnpike, and thence, either by steamboat direct to Cincinnati, or by the fine steamers on the Muskingum river, slack water navigation to Zanesville, where they will sail in with the railroad routes of Ohio, to Columbus and Cincinnati, or by Newark to Mansfield, Sandusky City, and all Northwestern Ohio, Northern Indiana and Michigan.

Treasures of the Deep.

The Boston Courier says that within a few weeks a new effort has been made to explore the wreck of the British frigate Plumper, which was sunk near Dipper Harbor, about half way between Eastport and St. John, N. B., with some seventy-five lives and from \$60,000 to \$100,000 in specie, in 1815. The wreck lies forty-two feet below the surface of the water; is of course much decayed and the adventurous divers had to overturn the washings of mud, &c., which cover some six feet below the bottom. They have brought up about \$220 in Spanish silver, mostly wholes and halves, the action of the sea having made them lighter than the original weight, and they were blackened as if by powder, having evidently been taken from the magazine. Remnants of pistols, grape shot, &c., were also brought up, and, as a compensation, many human skulls.

Telegraph to Europe.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, states that a new project for submarine telegraph between the two continents, has been started there, which has received the sanction of the British Government, and promises to accomplish the great object had in view.

The Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad Company are about to procure their road bed for a second track, and will commence laying the iron in a short time.

The Atlantic, now lying at the bottom of Lake Erie, is to be sold at auction at Buffalo, on the 9th of Sept.

Gen. Jackson and the Tariff.

We noticed a few days since, the fact that Whig papers and stumpers, in quoting Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and others, as authorities in favor of the absurd and suicidal policy of protection; and showed with what little justice they do so. In regard to Gen. Jackson, we then admitted that in the early part of his career, when protection was the policy of almost the entire civilized world; when the principles of political economy were comparatively little understood; when our country was burdened with a heavy debt; and when we had not yet felt the evil effects of the protective system, he expressed opinions and gave votes which undoubtedly favored that policy; but we asserted that after becoming President of the United States, and after having had an opportunity of witnessing the disastrous effects of the Tariff laws of 1824 and 1828, he became convinced of its injustice and ineffectiveness; and ever afterwards, consistently opposed it; and this assertion we fortified by quotations from official papers, penned by him while Chief Magistrate.

In an article, designed we suppose to be some sort of a reply to what we then said, the Tribune & Clipper had the effrontery, a day or two afterwards, to use the following language:

"The truth is, Gen. Jackson was a strong tariff man, and up to the breaking out of the South Carolina difficulty, never for a moment ceased to advocate the favorite doctrine of the fathers of the republic: four years previous to the annual message referred to (i. e. in 1828), he expressed his views without reserve, as shown in his letter, heretofore published in our paper. Nothing had occurred during that short period to change his views; and although he relaxed them to satisfy a few agitators, yet we have no evidence that his sentiments underwent a change, for in his celebrated proclamation to the South Carolinians he expressly declares that they 'greatly exaggerated' the evils of which they complained."

Now we distinctly state that the editor of that paper, when he wrote the above, either did not know any thing of what he was writing about, or he knew it to be false.

Gen. Jackson was first elevated to the Presidency in 1828. His first Annual Message was submitted to Congress Dec. 8th, 1829. That, the very first announcement of his sentiments on the subject of the Tariff policy, so far from showing him to be a "strong Tariff man," proved the contrary. The "Statesman's Manual," a work compiled by a decided Whig, uses the following language in reference to it:

"On the subject of a revision of the tariff, the recommendation of the President met with more favor. Although somewhat ambiguously expressed, the views of the President, as set forth in his Message, were understood as hostile to the protective policy."

From this time forward, up to 1832, we believe that in every Message submitted by him to Congress, he urged upon them a relaxation of the then existing laws, as being burdensome and unjust. Various modifications were made of these laws during this period, but not sufficiently radical to satisfy the President. At length, at the commencement of the session of 1832, in obedience to his recommendation, the matter was entered upon in earnest. On the 27th of Dec., a bill was reported in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Verplank, Chairman of the Committee of ways and means. This bill, the "Statesman's Manual" says, "was understood to embody the views of the Administration." The same authority gives the following account of its provisions:

"It proposed a diminution on all the protected articles; to take effect immediately; and a further diminution on the 2d. of March 1834. By this bill, a great and immediate reduction was contemplated upon the chief Manufactures of the Country; and a further reduction to the revenue standard in 1834. This would afford to the domestic Manufacturer a protecting duty, of from 15 to 20 per cent." This bill would have become a law, but for the efforts of Mr. Clay, who introduced his famous "compromise" measure, providing for a gradual diminution of the duties from year to year, up to 1841; when they were to be reduced to 20 per cent on a home valuation; which measure was finally adopted. This law continued in force until the close of Gen. Jackson's Administration, and he frequently expressed himself satisfied with its operation.

Here, then, we have a practical demonstration of the views of Gen. Jackson, in regard to the Tariff. He was in favor of a revenue Tariff, of from 15 to 20 per cent. That is to say about one half or two thirds as high as the Democratic Tariff of 1846!

We hope we shall hear no more of Gen. Jackson being a high Tariff man.

Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine. September. The very thing for the little folks. We do not know a writer who possesses so happy a faculty of writing for the young as Mr. Goodrich, the editor. We heartily commend the Magazine to the patronage of parents and others who have the charge of children; and we advise all our young friends, to save their spare coppers and subscribe for it. It is better than nuts to crack.

Price 25 per annum, S. T. Allen & Co., N. Y. Publishers.

Articles for the State Fair.

We are informed that orders have been issued by the Board of Public Works, that all articles designed for the State Fair shall be passed through the Canal free of toll.

The Soap-Seller is the name of a paper published at Columbus Indiana.

Railroad Barbecue at Logan—4,000 People Present—Great Enthusiasm.

We had the pleasure of attending, on Tuesday last, one of the largest and most enthusiastic Railroad demonstrations ever held in the Union. We have witnessed or witnessed produced by politics and other subjects, but never such a one as that which now prevails among the people of Hocking and Perry counties relative to the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad.

The number present was variously estimated at from three to six thousand. We think there were over four thousand persons on the ground, which considering the shortness of the notice and other unfavorable circumstances, was a number wholly unanticipated, and of course quite astonished the good friends of Logan, who had made preparations for only one or two thousand persons.

Early in the morning the people began to gather in from all directions and but an hour or two elapsed before the streets were literally crowded with men, women and children, all anxious to hear something of the Iron Horse and prepared to partake of the excellent dinner which had been gotten up for the occasion. The Perry county delegation, some 300 strong, arrived about 11 o'clock, escorted by a committee from Logan appointed for the purpose, and preceded by the Somerset brass band. This delegation as well as some others carried with them banners and badges, and designs, all going to show that the Railroad fever was up to the proper height.

Gen. Thos. Worthington addressed a large crowd in front of the Court House, about 11 o'clock, when a procession was formed and all marched to a delightful grove, near town, and all proceeded to discuss the eatables which had been beautifully prepared for the occasion.

After dinner the people were addressed by Messrs. Case, of Logan, President of the day, Dille, of Newark, E. Glover, of this place, Sherman, of Mansfield, Fink, of Somerset and Borland, of Lancaster. The addresses were all good—in fact, excellent, and had a very salutary effect upon the vast assemblage that heard them. The facts, statistics and arguments used seemed to surprise many who had given railroad matters but slight attention; and we noticed numerous winks and gratulatory nods among the farming portion of the meeting when some of the speakers called their attention to the price of hay in Portsmouth and that of wheat, in Sandusky and demonstrated to them the great advantages they would derive from a railroad communication with those cities.

Everything passed off in a satisfactory manner, and we doubt not all returned to their homes fully impressed with the importance of a railroad and strong in the belief that the Scioto & Hocking Valley road is the one for them to assist in making.

The amount of stock which the President and Directors of the S. & H. V. Road ask of the three counties of Vinton, Hocking and Perry is \$300,000. Of this sum, Perry is assigned \$150,000; Hocking \$100,000 and Vinton \$50,000. We have no doubt that the requisite amount will be raised and that the road will be immediately located and put under contract. Such are the indications at present. Vinton seems to favor a little, but a proper effort by the friends of the road will not fail to secure the small sum required of that county. Upon the whole, our friends have great reason to feel encouraged, and we congratulate the Stockholders of our road and the citizens along the line generally upon the bright prospects now before them.

In order to show more fully the feeling upon the subject, we may state that on returning from Logan, Messrs. Dumanin and McVey, Directors of our road, stopped at New Plymouth, a place of some dozen or fifteen houses, where they obtained \$1000 in stock within about ten minutes. One of the citizens had been to the barbecue, had caught the spirit and infused it into the whole population. At Logan, we learned that several ladies intended to take stock in the road. The Perry county boys say they are bound to have the road, and a feeling prevails among them which must bear down all opposition and overcome every obstacle. We publish, by request, a specimen or two of the songs which were sung on the occasion by a Glee Club from that county. To be appreciated fully they must be heard as we heard them, and should any of our friends ever be so fortunate, we warn them to be prepared for paying a tailor's bill. Buttons and thread cost something.

THE IRON HORSE.

Sound the bugle! strike the drum!
Come, Jackson, Vinton, Hocking, come!
And old Perry, with her force,
To greet the belching Iron Horse!
The Iron Horse is coming, coming,
The Iron Horse is coming through!
Hark! the whirling whistle shrill,
In a cloud bounding o'er the hill,
To a grand, continuous song,
To be heard from lake to river shore,
The Iron Horse is coming, &c.
To the rally and unit stand,
Heart to heart and hand to hand;
With pickaxe, shovel and the plow,
We'll make the rocky summit bow,
The Iron Horse is coming, &c.
Then to the work, with manly power,
Heart to heart and hand to hand;
Not a foot of ground is ours,
Nor a foot of ground is ours,
We'll have it down or tunnel through,
The Iron Horse is coming, &c.

Treasured worth we have a store,
In banks of coal and beds of ore,
Which wealth and glory grant,
With all portion of the state,
The Iron Horse is coming, &c.

Then go it, boys! come one and all!
List to sacred duty's call;
Improve the time, embrace the chance,
Your comforts and your wealth enhance.
The Iron Horse is coming, &c.

THE "FIZZLE OUT."

We are so farward bound, for Hocking, ho!
Turn out to the rescue, go to Hocking, go!
To see our friends and view the power,
Designed for the road of the Iron Horse.
Oh, who's that tarrying at home?
Oh, who's that tarrying at home?
'Tis not Fairfield, 'tis Muskingum,
Has fizzled out behind, and will not come
Then bear in mind,
Can't come out! she has fizzled out behind!

The Hocking folks are all in a stew,
Arranging matters for the Barbecue.
'Tis a gathering of friends of a friendly sort,
It makes a hot body and they can't let go.
Oh, who's that tarrying, &c.

Jackson and Vinton will be there,
And Lighting too, without need to share,
And Perry's boys will be about,
To prove they will not "fizzle out."
Oh, who's that tarrying, &c.

The "Huckleberry Knobs."

The country embraced in the counties of Jackson, Vinton and Hocking has generally been considered too hilly and sterile for agriculture; and, before the route of the Scioto and H. V. Railroad was surveyed to Jackson, it was supposed that the mineral resources of that region would never be of any value, because of their distance from the great lines of intercommunication and the impossibility of getting them to market at a reasonable cost. It is time such erroneous opinions in regard to that region were corrected. We have never travelled through a country which pleased us better, or which had the elements of prosperity in greater abundance; we have never seen a country in which the people were evidently more generally prosperous—in which there was less apparent poverty—than that section of Jackson, Vinton and Hocking counties through which it is contemplated to locate the Scioto & H. V. Railroad. So far from that region being barren and unproductive in an agricultural point of view, the people there raise as good crops of wheat, oats, hay and corn, (in the valleys,) as any through which we have ever passed. Every farmer owns from 40 to 160 acres of land, (few over that) which he manages to cultivate well; and while we saw few who were immensely rich, we saw none who did not live in comfort and ease in comfortable circumstances. This is a happy state of things which is seldom found any place, and one would scarcely think of witnessing it among the much abused "Huckleberry Knobs."

The opening up of such a region to the trade of Portsmouth, is a matter of vast importance, and we call the attention of our business men to the subject, hoping they will do all in their power to forward the construction of the road. If they understand their interests they will never let the iron horse stop at Jackson.

The Locofoco State Central Committee have issued their programme for the campaign, announcing to the people, including that portion of their former partisans who are inclined to vote for Scott's band which the Portsmouth Dispatch, and such like general prints, would call "dumb, driven cattle."—Chil. Gaz.

We confess that we cannot vie in gentility with the Gazette, taking what appears to be that paper's view of that quality. We aspire no higher than to be honest and candid; as well towards our opponents as our friends. The Gazette, on the contrary, aims at the general point of misrepresenting every thing which becomes the subject of its remarks. We cannot, therefore, complain that it misrepresents us.

We never insinuated that the people were wanting in intelligence or independence; but we did expressly charge that the whigs so considered them. The Whig Review, which the Ohio State Journal declares to be an "standard Whig Journal," asserts that the Democratic Party—and it certainly comprises a pretty considerable portion of the people—cannot "distinguish" a hawk from a hand-saw; and the proof that the Gazette entertains the same opinion of the people, is found in the fact that it seems to suppose it can induce them to put its construction on our words.

Truly deplorable.

Messrs. Dille, Brice & Moore have recently erected a furnace near Logan, Hocking county, which they intend to put in blast this week. This, we suppose, is another evidence of the ruin which the "British Locofoco tariff" is bringing upon the country. We shall have a few more notices of the same sort, shortly.

The Cincinnati Gazette states, on reliable authority, that the Directors of the Cincinnati, Hillsborough and Parkersburg Railroad have directed their engineer to prepare for contract 66 miles of their line, from Hillsborough to Jackson; there to connect the city with the iron and coal region.

A new variety in the potato has appeared in Connecticut, in the shape of a black egg. It is in length from a half to one inch, slim in shape and striped in color. It affords the potatoe lover's leaves, taking the whole in suppression.

Live fat hogs have already commenced their journey east. Over 3000 have started from the neighborhood of Dayton within three weeks past.

The Queen of Philadelphia.

The richest woman in Philadelphia is Mrs. Rush, the wife of Dr. James Rush, of that city. Dr. Rush is a man of unusual talents and acquirements, but the enormous wealth of his wife overshadows him. We hear little of the husband, but of the movements of his lady, who has an income of one hundred thousand dollars per annum in her own right, the world is not permitted to remain in ignorance. Her arrivals and departures are epochs in the history of the watering places the cynics would visit. She dwells in a palace, the reception room of which will accommodate one thousand guests without being crowded. Mrs. Rush took possession of this magnificent mansion last month, and on the 14th ultimo, gave a fete to eight hundred of her particular friends. Her drawing-rooms are said to be unsurpassed, even in Europe, in the richness of their furniture and decorations; and on the occasion referred to, it was a grand display of magnificence. Extensive conversations, with rare excels, are attended to the main building, and a luxury has been omitted in Mrs. Rush's apartment. She is said to be liberal, charitable and amiable, although somewhat fond of making herself conspicuous in the world of fashion. It is not exactly the thing to be an opinion of a lady's age; but if it were, we should say that Mrs. Rush cannot be much on the sunny-side of fifty, although she dresses nearly to thirty or thirty-five. Mrs. R. intends early next month to visit her father the late Jacob Ridgway, we believe. Her share if we mistake not, amounted to between one and two millions of dollars.

Col. Benton.

The following beautiful passage is taken from the closing part of a speech delivered by Col. Benton at St. Louis, a few days since.

"I have gone through a contest to which I had no heart, and into which I was forced by combinations against life and honor, and from which I gladly escape. What is a seat in Congress to me? I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of Congress—have made a name to which I can expect to add nothing, and I should only be anxious to save what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely lacerated in these latter times—a wife whom I have never neglected, and who needs my attention now more than ever—children, some separated from me by the wide expanse of oceans and continents, others by the slender bounds which separate time from eternity. I touch the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and must be thoughtless indeed if I do not think of something beyond the fleeting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity."

What is my occupation? ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares—gathering the bones of the dead—a mother—a sister—two sons—a grandchild—planting the cypress over assembled graves, and marking the spot where I, and those who are dear to me, are soon to be laid; all on the sun set side of the Father of Floods, the towering city of St. Louis on one hand, the rolling stream of the Missouri on the other; and where a cemetery of large dimensions is to be the future metropolis of unnumbered generations. These are my thoughts and cares, and the undertaker knows them."

The Great Railroad in Illinois.

The chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railway has made his report. The road, with its branches, is to be six hundred and ninety-nine miles long. Of this, six hundred and twenty-seven miles will be straight road; two hundred and thirty-eight miles will be level; one hundred and thirteen miles the ascent will be less than ten feet to the mile; on one hundred and eighteen, from ten to twenty feet; on seventy-nine, from twenty to thirty; on thirty to forty, and on seven and a half miles the ascent will be forty-two feet to the mile. It extends from Chicago and Galena to Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio. The amount of land which has been appropriated by Government for the benefit of the road, is 2,631,160 acres, which now has an estimated value of \$29,400,900!

New Discovery of Mammoth bones in Kentucky.

A letter from a highly respectable gentleman, residing at Sharpsburg, Bath Co., Ky., to Mr. B. Patton, of this city, speaks of a discovery of some unusually large bones of a Mammoth which has recently been made at that place, by Mr. Wagner, who, in digging a well, came upon them at a distance of about three feet from the surface of the earth.

The letter states that by actual measurement, the skeleton was ten feet between the points of the hips. The jaw bone was eight feet in length and seven feet from point to point. A piece of one tusk, about three feet long, measured 30 inches in circumference; and other parts of the skeleton were in proportion.

These bones were much decayed, however, and it is not probable that many of them will be worth preserving. They are doubtless the bones of a Mastodon.—Ken. Flag.

The Seasons in Iceland.

From the 16th or 18th of June, till the end of the month, there is no light. The sun disappears for a short time behind the hills, but twilight and dawn are blended together, and the last rays of evening have not faded from the sky before the morning breaks forth with renewed brilliancy. I was in Iceland from the 15th of May till July the 29th, and although I never went to bed before eleven o'clock, I did not once require the light of a candle. In May, as well as towards the end of July, the twilight lasted about two hours, but it was never dark. Even at the time of my departure, I could see to read till half past eleven. At first it seemed very strange to go to bed at broad daylight; but I soon got used to it, and notwithstanding was bright enough to keep me awake at eleven o'clock. It often struck me as very ridiculous, however, to go out for an evening stroll about ten, and find myself in the full light of day, instead of the light of a candle. In May, as well as towards the end of July, the twilight lasted about two hours, but it was never dark. Even at the time of my departure, I could see to read till half past eleven. At first it seemed very strange to go to bed at broad daylight; but I soon got used to it, and notwithstanding was bright enough to keep me awake at eleven o'clock. It often struck me as very ridiculous, however, to go out for an evening stroll about ten, and find myself in the full light of day, instead of the light of a candle. In May, as well as towards the end of July, the twilight lasted about two hours, but it was never dark. Even at the time of my departure, I could see to read till half past eleven. At first it seemed very strange to go to bed at broad daylight; but I soon got used to it, and notwithstanding was bright enough to keep me awake at eleven o'clock. It often struck me as very ridiculous, however, to go out for an evening stroll about ten, and find myself in the full light of day, instead of the light of a candle.

Webster Meeting at Wilmington, N. C.

Racine, Aug. 28. The Wilmington Commercial publishes a call for a meeting of the friends of Hon. Daniel Webster, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of nominating him for the Presidency.

The Malone (Gr.) Journal has hoisted the Webster flag.

The Maine law is said to be entirely disregarded in the hotels at Newport, Rhode Island, but enforced by the small drug-stores. In Massachusetts it is more generally observed.

Letter from the South and from Mexico.

Baltimore, Sept. 2. The Southern route is again open, and we have received this morning the New Orleans mail to the 23d.

The Picayune has some Mexican news.—On the 1st July, after some skirmishing, Robledo returned from Jalapa. The insurrection at Mazatlan and Guadalupe, though it had not progressed. The paper continues to be filled with the most distressing accounts of the ravages of the Indians, in the Northern Provinces of Mexico.

The southern papers are filled with accounts of the ravages of the storm over the southern coast, but the main facts have been given already.

We have received no Mobile papers yet.

Execution of Shannon—Destructive Fire.

—Riot among the Coal Miners. Louisville, Sept. 3.

Thomas Shannon was hanged on Saturday at Cyntiana, for murder. An immense number assembled to witness the unhappy end of the culprit.

A fire at Parkersville, Missouri, destroyed property to the amount of \$40,000.

A riot occurred among the miners in Graves county, Mo., in which two women and several men were dangerously wounded.

From Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3. There was a most enthusiastic demonstration made here, yesterday, by the Sons of Temperance; about 1500 from various parts of the country marched in procession to Masonic Hall, where the meeting organized.

Gen. Sam. Houston is here, and will address a Democratic meeting this evening.

Sept. 3, P. M.—The river is falling with three feet, and a fall in the channel. The weather is clear.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Largely attended, good temper and enthusiasm prevailed. At 12 o'clock Mr. Rice, of Brooklyn, nominated Mr. Bristol, of Troy, Hunker, as temporary Chairman, and at the same moment Mr. Lapham, a Barnburner, of Ontario, was nominated by Mr. Stetson. A scene of confusion followed, in the midst of which the nominations were put to vote. Both parties claimed the victory. It was then proposed to appoint two Secretaries, who should call the roll, in order to ascertain which of the nominees for the Chair received a majority of the votes. This proposition carried. Much time was consumed in regard to contested seats, after which the Hunker nominee was declared chosen. He appointed a committee of one from each District to nominate permanent officers.

Sept. 1.—Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor of New York on the second ballot.

Arrival of the Empire City.

New York, Sept. 3.

The Empire City, with arrivals from Havana to the 27th ult., arrived here this morning.

She brings seventy passengers.

Freights had improved at Havana. The passengers say that the authorities at Havana seized the press of the paper called Voice of the People, and arrested the publishers. Other arrests were being made daily.

The cholera and small pox were abating, but the yellow fever was raging.

Later from Havana.

New Orleans, Sept. 3.

We have dates from Havana to the 29th ult.

Nine persons, charged with the publication of revolutionary papers, have been arrested, and were to be granted on the 1st. There had been many other arrests made, and much excitement prevailed.

JUDICIAL POST.—During the trial of a license case last week at Princeton; one of the defendants, who urged his own case, on rising to address the jury, apologized by saying that he was not educated a lawyer, but had spent several years in learning the talion trade. To which the Judge responded, "You certainly ought then to be able to manage a suit."

Destructive Fire.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 4.—At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive sheet iron factory of Sonfic, Atkinson & Oakley. The building together with a portion of the stock and tools was destroyed. Loss \$30,000; insurance \$11,500.

Steamboat Disaster—Several Lives Lost!

New York, Sept. 4. The steamer Reindeer, bound for a berth this P. M. on North River. Ten persons were killed instantly; thirty badly wounded and many injured slightly.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.

Steamer Daniel Webster arrived from San Juan with two weeks' later news from California. E. Gilbert, member of Congress, was killed in a duel at Sacramento, by Gen. Doune; cause politics.

Syracuse, Sept. 2.

Convention of Liberty party met at Onitio yesterday. Gov. Thomas, of New York, President; Mr. Renwick, of Ohio, and Mr. Foot, of Mass; Vice Presidents.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31.

N. H. Whig Convention met to-day, and nominated Mr. Gaskill for Governor.

France.

The petition movement in favor of the establishment of the empire is going on. It appears that one has been forwarded to Paris from the Basle Alps, which contains 30,000 signatures.

The board of Directors of the M. & C. railroad met at Athens, on the 1st Sept. to decide upon one of the various routes surveyed east of Vinton county, in the Ohio river, to be put under contract on the 15th. It is understood that a route which has been projected, from the point to which the road is now under contract in Belmont, to which a divergence in Belmont, 13 miles west of the former place, makes the shortest and best route from Cincinnati to Fairmont.